

Netanyahu says he met Arafat

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, in an apparent sign of the times, said Monday he had met PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, prompting heavy denials from his office. Addressing Jewish-American youths, Netanyahu made the reference to Arafat in a speech against Arab tactics to combat Soviet Jewish immigration to Israel. "They cooked up a lie, a big lie," he said. "Believe me I have experience with the big lies. I met Arafat in Geneva the other week. They say lies, they can. No... no problem." A Foreign ministry spokesman denied that Netanyahu had met Arafat when both men addressed a special U.N. Security Council session in Geneva on May 25 which debated a follow-up of violence in the Israeli-occupied territories. He could not immediately explain Netanyahu's remark, but said: "It would be impossible for official members of this government to meet with the PLO." The Israeli delegation to the U.N. boycotted Arafat's address to the Security Council.

Volume 15 Number 4414

AMMAN TUESDAY, JUNE 12, DHUL QAIDAH 18, 1410

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

Cairo renovates Arab League

CAIRO (R) — Overpopulated Cairo, preparing to host its first Arab summit for 20 years in November, is planning a major facelift of its central square, Egyptian television reported. A news report said a bus terminal used by hundreds of thousands every day would be moved from crowded Tahrir Square next to the Arab League headquarters and replaced by gardens. The television showed dozens of workers renovating the old headquarters. The league moved to Tunis in 1979 after Egypt was suspended for entering a separate treaty with Israel but is due to return to Cairo in September. Leaders agreed at an Arab summit in Baghdad in May to hold their next meeting in Cairo. Arab leaders last gathered in Cairo in September 1970, a day before President Gamal Abdul Nasser died.

Greek guerrillas attack U.S. firm

ATHENS (R) — The Greek guerrilla group November 17 attacked a U.S. company's offices in Athens early Monday with a 50-year-old rocket launcher stolen from a museum and a modern missile stolen from an army depot, police said. There were no casualties in the attack on the Procter and Gamble offices. Police said the assault appeared to be a test run because the attackers had removed the explosive warhead of the missile, which caused only a small hole in the building. "We are now waiting for the real hit," a senior policeman told Reuters. "Although there is no claim of responsibility, we are certain November 17 is behind the attack. They are the only ones who had the means to fit a modern projectile to a 50-year-old rocket," a senior policeman said. "An attack like this is rare. It is not a terrorist attack. It is a political attack. We are not sure who is behind it," he said. "It is not a terrorist attack. It is a political attack. We are not sure who is behind it," he said.

'Hookahs can transmit AIDS virus'

CAIRO (R) — An Egyptian doctor has warned that smoking traditional hookahs or water-pipes could lead to AIDS. In an interview in Monday's Al Gomhouria newspaper, Ismail Salam, said several diseases, including the killer virus AIDS, could be caught from a water-pipe. "The pipes, known as hookahs, are a popular smoking device shared by several people at traditional coffee shops. The newspaper said hookahs had become a fad in Egypt after a number of hotels started offering them as a tourist attraction.

Warsaw Pact defence chiefs to meet

EAST BERLIN (R) — Defence ministers of the seven Warsaw Pact states will gather near East Berlin Wednesday for a two-day regular meeting that, according to East Germany, may be the alliance's last "military" conference. The official East German news agency quoted a defence and disarmament ministry statement as saying the meeting would take place from June 13 to 15 in Stralsund, east of the capital. In an interview with the Berliner Morgenpost newspaper at the weekend, East German Defence Minister Rainer Eppelmann said the pact's military structure would be abolished by the end of the year. "Next week's meeting of Warsaw Pact defence ministers in Stralsund will be the last of its kind," he added.

England, Ireland draw 1-1

CAGLIARI, Sardinia (AP) — Kevin Sheedy scored with a low drive with 15 minutes remaining to hit Ireland to a 1-1 draw with World Cup Group F match. England led 1-0 on an eighth-minute goal from striker Gary Lineker, but Ireland fought back impressively in the second half. The game was played at a tremendous pace throughout, with both teams struggling to control the ball. England and Ireland are grouped with the Netherlands and Egypt in the first round of the 24-nation tournament. These teams meet in Portugal Tuesday night.

Palestinian shot dead in Nablus

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli forces shot dead a Palestinian and captured at least 11 people in a gunfight in the occupied West Bank city of Nablus Monday, residents said.

Palestinians identified the dead man as 18-year-old Jamal Sabagh and said he was a leader of the revolutionary security apparatus, a paramilitary group affiliated with the Patah movement.

Israeli military officials confirmed a Palestinian man was killed, three were wounded and eight were captured unharmed. A statement said an army patrol encountered a group of people in the city of Nablus who turned out to be wanted by the army.

The army did not say if there was an exchange of fire but reported that a pistol, ammunition and knives were found in possession of the Arabs.

The army imposed a curfew on the 120,000 residents in the city and adjacent refugee camps. Residents said some fugitives had escaped and the army was still searching for them.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Arab driver attacked

An Israeli man struck an Arab taxi driver on the head with a hammer in West Jerusalem Monday seriously injuring him, police said.

"An apparently Jewish passenger

suspects. Instead they publicised their identities and urged people to boycott suspected informers. The army said the group was linked to killing suspected collaborators, interrogating others and attacking Israeli forces.

The Nablus casbah, home to some 30,000 residents, has been a stronghold of the 30-month-old Palestinian uprising.

Palestinian "strike forces," sometimes carrying automatic weapons, roam its dark alleys, enforcing the directives of the revolt's clandestine leadership.

Israeli troops have raided the neighbourhood numerous times, killing a number of activists and arresting others.

The last raid took place in March where Israeli forces shot dead two Palestinians and arrested two.

Israelis have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and 46 Jews have died.

Palestinians have killed at least 676 Palestinians since the outbreak of the revolt in December 1987. Unknown assailants have killed some 211 Arabs, most as suspected informers, and

Ruling Tunisian party sweeps local elections

TUNIS (R) — The ruling Tunisian RCD party won control of all but one of the 245 municipal councils in local government elections which were boycotted by the opposition Sunday.

The official results published Monday showed that the Constitutional Democratic Assembly (RCD) won 3,750 council seats while the remaining 34 went to independents, most of them defectors from the RCD.

Officials said the turnout was between 80 and 90 per cent indicating that the opposition's call for a boycott was largely ignored.

Turnout was low in constituencies where the RCD competed with independents. In some areas where it was unopposed it was as high as over 90 per cent.

The sole council not carried by the RCD was in the coastal village of Chebba where independents won control with the support of workers in the fishing industry.

The only incidents reported

were the withdrawal of five lists of independents who alleged fraudulent practices by RCD candidates in the localities of Taksira, Al-Hama, Maktar, Kelliba and Lettaouia.

The five withdrew Sunday during the vote and a sixth withdrew Saturday before voting started in the locality of Rades near Tunis.

In Monastir, birthplace of former President Habib Bourguiba, three RCD dissidents were elected but the ruling party still has a majority.

Six legal opposition parties and the Nahda Islamic fundamentalist movement, which is not officially authorised, called for a boycott of the elections.

They said that despite changes in the electoral law introduced by President Zine Abidine Ibn Ali

there were not enough guarantees that the poll would be democratic, mainly because the RCD controls the administration which organised the elections.

They also said their boycott was a protest against delays in carrying out democratic reforms promised by Ibn Ali since he ousted Bourguiba in November 1987.

The RCD won all 141 seats in the National Assembly in legislative elections in April last year. At the time the opposition alleged there were widespread irregularities.

The government billed the legislative and local polls as the first multi-party elections in Tunisia since independence 32 years ago. The official results mean that Tunisia remains under one-party rule.

Government ministers who actively campaigned on behalf of RCD candidates said the boycott by opposition groups was a tactic to hide their weakness.

61.5 per cent of electorate vote for Kuwaiti assembly

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwaiti officials said Monday that 61.5 per cent of the electorate voted Sunday to choose a new interim assembly, despite a call by pro-democracy activists for a boycott.

Diplomats who saw the poll as a test of government support in its tussle with the campaigners described the turnout as a "respectable" figure.

But a spokesman for the opposition group said independent estimates put turnout at slightly more than 50 per cent. He said it was 60-65 per cent in outlying regions and about 45 per cent in urban areas.

"The government must take this into consideration," he told Reuters.

The activists, led by 30 former deputies, demand the return of parliament dissolved by the emir in 1986. They dismiss his proposed interim assembly as unconstitutional.

investments make it among the world's wealthiest.

In closed sessions it will review past parliamentary experiments and make non-binding recommendations to the government ahead of elections due to be held in 1994 for a new Majlis Al Umma (parliament).

The emir, at the helm of this Gulf country since 1977, said Kuwait was the target of a foreign conspiracy when he dissolved the assembly at the height of the 1980-88 Iraq-Iran war raging nearby.

The Kuwait News Agency's list of winners include one — Osman Ali Al-Nagdi — with as few as 150 votes. Salman Hameid Al-Aziz's 1,266 votes were the highest won by a single candidate.

The overwhelming majority of the 348 candidates were political unknowns.

Kuwait's 62,000-strong all-male electorate was asked to choose 50 deputies from among 348 candidates. The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, will appoint 25 others.

The assembly will consider the future of democracy in the small Gulf state, whose oil and foreign

investments make it among the world's wealthiest.

In closed sessions it will review past parliamentary experiments and make non-binding recommendations to the government ahead of elections due to be held in 1994 for a new Majlis Al Umma (parliament).

The emir, at the helm of this Gulf country since 1977, said Kuwait was the target of a foreign conspiracy when he dissolved the assembly at the height of the 1980-88 Iraq-Iran war raging nearby.

The Kuwait News Agency's list of winners include one — Osman Ali Al-Nagdi — with as few as 150 votes. Salman Hameid Al-Aziz's 1,266 votes were the highest won by a single candidate.

The overwhelming majority of the 348 candidates were political unknowns.

Kuwait's 62,000-strong all-male electorate was asked to choose 50 deputies from among 348 candidates. The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, will appoint 25 others.

The assembly will consider the future of democracy in the small Gulf state, whose oil and foreign

investments make it among the world's wealthiest.

In closed sessions it will review past parliamentary experiments and make non-binding recommendations to the government ahead of elections due to be held in 1994 for a new Majlis Al Umma (parliament).

The emir, at the helm of this Gulf country since 1977, said Kuwait was the target of a foreign conspiracy when he dissolved the assembly at the height of the 1980-88 Iraq-Iran war raging nearby.

The Kuwait News Agency's list of winners include one — Osman Ali Al-Nagdi — with as few as 150 votes. Salman Hameid Al-Aziz's 1,266 votes were the highest won by a single candidate.

The overwhelming majority of the 348 candidates were political unknowns.

Kuwait's 62,000-strong all-male electorate was asked to choose 50 deputies from among 348 candidates. The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, will appoint 25 others.

The assembly will consider the future of democracy in the small Gulf state, whose oil and foreign

investments make it among the world's wealthiest.

In closed sessions it will review past parliamentary experiments and make non-binding recommendations to the government ahead of elections due to be held in 1994 for a new Majlis Al Umma (parliament).

The emir, at the helm of this Gulf country since 1977, said Kuwait was the target of a foreign conspiracy when he dissolved the assembly at the height of the 1980-88 Iraq-Iran war raging nearby.

The Kuwait News Agency's list of winners include one — Osman Ali Al-Nagdi — with as few as 150 votes. Salman Hameid Al-Aziz's 1,266 votes were the highest won by a single candidate.

The overwhelming majority of the 348 candidates were political unknowns.

Kuwait's 62,000-strong all-male electorate was asked to choose 50 deputies from among 348 candidates. The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, will appoint 25 others.

The assembly will consider the future of democracy in the small Gulf state, whose oil and foreign

investments make it among the world's wealthiest.

In closed sessions it will review past parliamentary experiments and make non-binding recommendations to the government ahead of elections due to be held in 1994 for a new Majlis Al Umma (parliament).

The emir, at the helm of this Gulf country since 1977, said Kuwait was the target of a foreign conspiracy when he dissolved the assembly at the height of the 1980-88 Iraq-Iran war raging nearby.

The Kuwait News Agency's list of winners include one — Osman Ali Al-Nagdi — with as few as 150 votes. Salman Hameid Al-Aziz's 1,266 votes were the highest won by a single candidate.

The overwhelming majority of the 348 candidates were political unknowns.

Kuwait's 62,000-strong all-male electorate was asked to choose 50 deputies from among 348 candidates. The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, will appoint 25 others.

The assembly will consider the future of democracy in the small Gulf state, whose oil and foreign

investments make it among the world's wealthiest.

In closed sessions it will review past parliamentary experiments and make non-binding recommendations to the government ahead of elections due to be held in 1994 for a new Majlis Al Umma (parliament).

The emir, at the helm of this Gulf country since 1977, said Kuwait was the target of a foreign conspiracy when he dissolved the assembly at the height of the 1980-88 Iraq-Iran war raging nearby.

The Kuwait News Agency's list of winners include one — Osman Ali Al-Nagdi — with as few as 150 votes. Salman Hameid Al-Aziz's 1,266 votes were the highest won by a single candidate.

The overwhelming majority of the 348 candidates were political unknowns.

Kuwait's 62,000-strong all-male electorate was asked to choose 50 deputies from among 348 candidates. The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, will appoint 25 others.

The assembly will consider the future of democracy in the small Gulf state, whose oil and foreign

investments make it among the world's wealthiest.

In closed sessions it will review past parliamentary experiments and make non-binding recommendations to the government ahead of elections due to be held in 1994 for a new Majlis Al Umma (parliament).

The emir, at the helm of this Gulf country since 1977, said Kuwait was the target of a foreign conspiracy when he dissolved the assembly at the height of the 1980-88 Iraq-Iran war raging nearby.

The Kuwait News Agency's list of winners include one — Osman Ali Al-Nagdi — with as few as 150 votes. Salman Hameid Al-Aziz's 1,266 votes were the highest won by a single candidate.

The overwhelming majority of the 348 candidates were political unknowns.

Kuwait's 62,000-strong all-male electorate was asked to choose 50 deputies from among 348 candidates. The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, will appoint 25 others.

The assembly will consider the future of democracy in the small Gulf state, whose oil and foreign

investments make it among the world's wealthiest.

In closed sessions it will review past parliamentary experiments and make non-binding recommendations to the government ahead of elections due to be held in 1994 for a new Majlis Al Umma (parliament).

The emir, at the helm of this Gulf country since 1977, said Kuwait was the target of a foreign conspiracy when he dissolved the assembly at the height of the 1980-88 Iraq-Iran war raging nearby.

The Kuwait News Agency's list of winners include one — Osman Ali Al-Nagdi — with as few as 150 votes. Salman Hameid Al-Aziz's 1,266 votes were the highest won by a single candidate.

The overwhelming majority of the 348 candidates were political unknowns.

Kuwait's 62,000-strong all-male electorate was asked to choose 50 deputies from among 348 candidates. The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, will appoint 25 others.

The assembly will consider the future of democracy in the small Gulf state, whose oil and foreign

investments make it among the world's wealthiest.

In closed sessions it will review past parliamentary experiments and make non-binding recommendations to the government ahead of elections due to be held in 1994 for a new Majlis Al Umma (parliament).

The emir, at the helm of this Gulf country since 1977, said Kuwait was the target of a foreign conspiracy when he dissolved the assembly at the height of the 1980-88 Iraq-Iran war raging nearby.

The Kuwait News Agency's list of winners include one — Osman Ali Al-Nagdi — with as few as 150 votes. Salman Hameid Al-Aziz's 1,266 votes were the highest won by a single candidate.

The overwhelming majority of the 348 candidates were political unknowns.

Kuwait's 62,000-strong all-male electorate was asked to choose 50 deputies from among 348 candidates. The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, will appoint 25 others.

The assembly will consider the future of democracy in the small Gulf state, whose oil and foreign

investments make it among the world's wealthiest.

In closed sessions it will review past parliamentary experiments and make non-binding recommendations to the government ahead of elections due to be held in 1994 for a new Majlis Al Umma (parliament).

The emir, at the helm of this Gulf country since 1977, said Kuwait was the target of a foreign conspiracy when he dissolved the assembly at the height of the 1980-88 Iraq-Iran war raging nearby.

The Kuwait News Agency's list of winners include one — Osman Ali Al-Nagdi — with as few as 150 votes. Salman Hameid Al-Aziz's 1,266 votes were the highest won by a single candidate.

The overwhelming majority of the 348 candidates were political unknowns.

Kuwait's 62,000-strong all-male electorate was asked to choose 50 deputies from among 348 candidates. The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, will appoint 25 others.

The assembly will consider the future of democracy in the small Gulf state, whose oil and foreign

investments make it among the world's wealthiest.

In closed sessions it will review past parliamentary experiments and make non-binding recommendations to the government ahead of elections due to be held in 1994 for a new Majlis Al Umma (parliament).

The emir, at the helm of this Gulf country since 1977, said Kuwait was the target of a foreign conspiracy when he dissolved the assembly at the height of the 1980-88 Iraq-Iran war raging nearby.

The Kuwait News Agency's list of winners include one — Osman Ali Al-Nagdi — with as few as 150 votes. Salman Hameid Al-Aziz's 1,266 votes were the highest won by a single candidate.

The overwhelming majority of the 348 candidates were political unknowns.

Kuwait's 62,000-strong all-male electorate was asked to choose 50 deputies from among 348 candidates. The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, will appoint 25 others.

The assembly will consider the future of democracy in the small Gulf state, whose oil and foreign

investments make it among the world's wealthiest.

In closed sessions it will review past parliamentary experiments and make non-binding recommendations to the government ahead of elections due to be held in 1994 for a new Majlis Al Umma (parliament).

The emir, at the helm of this Gulf country since 1977, said Kuwait was the target of a foreign conspiracy when he dissolved the assembly at the height of the 1980-88 Iraq-Iran war raging nearby.

The Kuwait News Agency's list of winners include one — Osman Ali Al-Nagdi — with as few as 150 votes. Salman Hameid Al-Aziz's 1,266 votes were the highest won by a single candidate.

The overwhelming majority of the 348 candidates were political unknowns.

Kuwait's 62,000-strong all-male electorate was asked to choose 50 deputies from among 348 candidates. The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, will appoint 25 others.

The assembly will consider the future of democracy in the small Gulf state, whose oil and foreign

investments make it among the world's wealthiest.

In closed sessions it will review past parliamentary experiments and make non-binding recommendations to the government ahead of elections due to be held in 1994 for a new Majlis Al Umma (parliament).

The emir, at the helm of this Gulf country since 1977, said Kuwait was the target of a foreign conspiracy when he dissolved the assembly at the height of the 1980-88 Iraq-Iran war raging nearby.

The Kuwait News Agency's list of winners include one — Osman Ali Al-Nagdi — with as few as 150 votes. Salman Hameid Al-Aziz's 1,266 votes were the highest won by a single candidate.

The overwhelming majority of the 348 candidates were political unknowns.

Kuwait's 62,000-strong all-male electorate was asked to choose 50 deputies from among 348 candidates. The emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, will appoint 25 others.

The assembly will consider the future of democracy in the small Gulf state, whose oil and foreign

investments make it among the world's wealthiest.

In closed sessions it will review past parliamentary experiments and make non-binding recommendations to the government ahead of elections

UNRWA seeks urgent aid of \$5m

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Vienna-based headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) has launched an appeal to the international community for an extra \$5 million to enable the agency to continue its emergency operations in Lebanon and the Israeli-occupied Arab territories for the remaining part of 1990.

The appeal was made by UNRWA Commissioner-General Giorgio Giacomelli, who called for \$3 million in special contributions to finance the construction of a 200-bed hospital in the Gaza Strip.

"The hospital in Gaza is needed to meet the acute shortage of hospital beds in the strip which is inhabited by 650,000 residents and refugees," Giacomelli said in his annual report presented to representatives of 25 nations and the European Community as well as UNRWA's major donors and the Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees.

Jordan is represented at the meeting by Dr. Ahmad Qatama, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Department of

Palestine Affairs.

The week-long meeting, which started last Wednesday, was scheduled to review UNRWA's various activities in its fields of operations, emergency programs and UNRWA's annual budget.

Donor nations attending the meeting expressed support for the agency and stressed the need for continued financial aid to help it carry out its humanitarian services to the refugees.

The meeting paid tribute to UNRWA's staff in providing assistance to the Palestinian refugees and many participants expressed concern over Israel's violation of UNRWA's mandate including detention of agency staff.

UNRWA is a subsidiary organization of the U.N. General Assembly which began operations in May 1950. It employs international and Palestinian staff in its drive to provide services to the refugees.

Jordan is one of a 10-nation commission helping the agency's commissioner general to carry out his duties.



UNRWA provides health services to 650,000 refugees in Gaza Strip

ACC ministers of energy to discuss cooperation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ministers of Energy and Electricity in the four-member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) countries will meet in Amman Sunday to discuss cooperation among their countries in energy and electricity.

Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Thabet Al Taha said that the ministerial meeting will be preceded by a parley of experts and technicians from the concerned ministries in Egypt, Iraq, Yemen and Jordan to work out practical programmes for cooperation.

The technicians will prepare the agenda for their ministers

meeting," Taha said.

Topics on the agenda, he said, will include the prospect of manufacturing spare parts for power stations and power distribution networks. The agenda will also include a plan for linking the national grids of the four countries and an exchange of expertise and information on power systems with a view to achieving full integration in energy and power generation.

Egypt and Jordan are already in the process of linking their national grids through a project which could encompass the other two ACC members and probably other Arab states.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

King congratulates Philippines

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday sent a cable to Philippines President Corazon Aquino to congratulate her and the Filipino people in his name and on behalf of the Jordanian government and people on Philippines independence day. The King wished Aquino good health and happiness and the Philippine people progress and prosperity.

King wishes speedy recovery to JWA president

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday delegated his Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh to visit Abdul Rahim Omar, who is now receiving treatment at Queen Alia Heart Centre in Al Hussein Medical Centre. The King wished Omar, who is president of the Jordanian Writers Association, speedy recovery.

House committee decides to hear officials

AMMAN (Petra) — The Lower House of Parliament Financial Committee held a meeting Monday in which it discussed imports organization and the investments laws and a report on administrative and financial corruption issues. Deputy Abdulla Ensour, chairman of the committee, said that the committee had decided to call Minister of Industry and Trade Ziyad Fariz as well as representatives for Amman Chamber of Industry, Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, Jordan Investment Bank, banks association and the Jordan Businessmen Society. He added that the committee decided to invite several persons interested in or affected by these two laws to attend its next meeting.

House panel discuss NMI annulment law

AMMAN (Petra) — The legal and the health committees of the Lower House of Parliament held a joint meeting Monday to discuss a draft law on the annulment of the National Medical Institution (NMI). Taking part in the meeting were Minister of Health Mohammed Adouh Al Zaben, president of the Jordanian Doctors Association and several officials from the NMI.

ACC ministers of awqaf to meet

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Ministers of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) states will meet in Baghdad next Thursday to discuss the recommendations of the technical committee which met in Amman last week. The recommendations dealt with ways for clearing Islam from racial and sectarian trends and confronting schools of thought which offend the Islamic Sharia (law).

Faqir back from Cairo

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ali Al Faqir returned home Monday from Cairo after he took part in the meetings of the Higher Islamic Council for Preaching and Relief which ended Sunday. The meetings reviewed support to the Islamic schools in Jordan and allocating scholarship for students from Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union to study at Jordanian Sharia faculties.

JPA president meets with RJ official

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Press Association (JPA) President Hashem Khrisat paid a visit to the Public Relations Department of the Royal Jordanian (RJ), the national airline, where he met with the department's deputy Director-General Samir Mutawa and several employees. Khrisat discussed arrangements concerning cooperation between the RJ and the JPA. Mutawa expressed the readiness of the RJ to present support for the JPA and to cooperate with it in different fields to highlight the image of Jordan at the local, Arab and international levels. Khrisat expressed his appreciation for the role RJ plays in supporting cultural and sports activities in the Kingdom and for its contribution to the Jordanian economy and the national development.

Swedish delegation visits Al Al Bait

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing students and professors of the Higher Studies Department at Uppsala University, Sweden, visited Monday the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research, Al Al Bait. The delegation was briefed on the foundation's projects and its activities in the Islamic Christian dialogue.



Iraqi music ensemble to perform in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — The National Music Conservatory, in cooperation with the Iraqi Department of Musical Arts, presents the Baghdad Chamber Ensemble in a concert at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:30 p.m. next Saturday (16 June 1990).

The programme includes works by Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach (1714-1788), Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827), Johann Wenzel

QAFHS to examine Maan children

AMMAN (J.T.) — Queen Alia Foundation for Hearing and Speech (QAFHS) plans to conduct a general survey in the government of Maan on Saturday to determine the hearing and speech faculty among children aged one to six years, according to the foundation's President Hanan Tongan.

She said that examination of children by the foundation's specialists will be free of charge, and the needy children will be supplied with hearing aids also free of charge.

Seminar on frauds in banking opens

AMMAN (J.T.) — A five-day symposium on frauds and violations in banking, held at the Arab Institute for Banking Studies (AIBS) Monday reviewed a working paper focusing on one of four case-studies to be examined by the delegates from around the Arab World.

The paper, presented by Saad Al Rukh, a Kuwaiti economist, focused attention on the case of

Tongan made the statement during a visit by several ambassadors from Arab and foreign countries to the QAFHS premises where they inspected services offered to the handicapped children.

The foundation, established in 1978, offers services to children and adults alike and provides assistance to the needy handicapped persons. Many of the patients come from other Arab countries. In addition, the foundation has been providing training to local staff.

Jordan to import crops from W. Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — Selected types of crops will be allowed entry into Jordan from the occupied Arab territories over the coming two months, according to a quarterly bulletin issued Monday by Minister of Agriculture Suleiman Arabyat.

The bulletin said limited quantities of garlic, lemons, apricots, plums, potatoes, melons and cactuses will be allowed into Jordan from the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip because they are needed by the local markets.

The Agricultural Marketing

Organization (AMO) Monday announced that quarterly, rather than monthly, bulletins will be issued from now on concerning Jordan's imports and exports of agricultural crops.

According to a statement, merchants will be allowed to import dates, sage and thyme. The statement said that to encourage exports of crops the ministry will reduce to a minimum previous routine measures and will supply merchants with annual import/export permits.

ICARDA opens seminar

AMMAN (J.T.) — An Amman-based regional office of the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) opened Monday a training seminar entitled: "Genetic Resources for Crop Improvement."

Attending are 15 delegates from Jordan, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Turkey, according to ICARDA officials here.

The seminar consists of lectures and gathering cultivated and wild species of the major field crops of Jordan which group: wheat, barley, lentils, chickpeas and forage crops.

Since being established in 1977, ICARDA was supported by the consultative group on International Agricultural Research, which is a consortium of donor governments and agencies.

ICARDA has been seeking to improve the production of crops through programmes carried out in cooperation with national governments and to strengthen national research capacities in crop production.

Ministry of Agriculture's Secretary-General Sami Summa opened the seminar.

Produce packing seminar opens

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Agricultural Marketing Development Project of the Agricultural Marketing Organization (AMO) will sponsor a free seminar on Wednesday, June 13, for agricultural producers and exporters. The program will feature two lecture presentations by Dr. Devon Zagory, and run from 9:00 a.m. until 1:00 p.m. at the Marriott Hotel. Dr. Zagory, formerly with the University of California at Davis, is a professional consultant specializing in fresh produce packing.

Dr. Zagory will speak about "Principles and Practices of Fresh Produce Packaging," and on "Packing Techniques for Jordan's (USAID).

Shamir secures approval

(Continued from page 1)

Monday to the Knesset. Party affiliations are in parentheses.

Prime Minister, Yitzhak Shamir (Likud); Deputy prime minister and foreign minister, David Levy (Likud); Deputy prime minister and industry and trade minister, Moshe Nissim (Likud); Defence, Moshe Arens (Likud); Finance, Yitzhak Modai (Likud-liberal faction); Housing, Ariel Sharon (Likud); Justice, Dan Meridor (Likud); Interior, Arye Dery (Shas); Police, Roni Milo (Likud); Economy and planning, David Migen (Likud); Communications, Rafael Pinhasi (Shas); Transportation, Moshe Kastav (Likud); Tourism, Gideon Patai (Likud); Health, Ehud Olmert (Likud); Education, Zevalun Hammer (National Religious Party); Religious Affairs, Avner Shai (NRP); Science and energy, Yuval Neeman (Tehiya); Agriculture, Rafael Eitan (Tzomet); Immigrant absorption, Yitzhak Peretz (Independent-Likud).

Shamir attacked the United States and rejected land-for-peace.

Shamir charged Washington

with encouraging "terrorism" against Israel through its dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Addressing the Knesset, Shamir said that to encourage exports of crops the ministry will reduce to a minimum previous routine measures and will supply merchants with annual import/export permits.

The root of our differences is first and foremost over the U.S. administration's relations to the PLO and its dialogue with it, which in our eyes has struck a heavy blow at stability and the chances of peace," Shamir told parliament.

Council tries to bring Kuwait back

CAEU discusses transfer of base

AMMAN (J.T.) — An Arab ministerial meeting which was held in Cairo last week discussed the prospect of transferring the headquarters of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) from Amman to Cairo, but a decision on the matter has been postponed pending consultations with the Jordanian and Egyptian governments, according to CEAU Secretary-General Hassan Ibrahim.

The CEAU was originally based in Cairo during the ministerial meeting in Cairo," Ibrahim said in a statement upon returning to Amman Monday.

According to Ibrahim, failure by Arab governments to pay their financial commitments deprived the CEAU employees of salaries for more than five months now.

At the meeting Ibrahim issued a fervent appeal to the Arab countries to help the CEAU carry on with its duties.

The ministerial meeting heard an economic report on the first half of this year and reviewed world economic issues and their impact on the Arab economy," Ibrahim said.

He said that the next ministerial meeting will be held in Amman in the first week of December.

To meet the Kuwait demands, the CEAU cut the salaries of its

Police nab swindlers

By Ahmad Kreishan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordanian authorities have arrested a gang of six swindlers who have been in the habit of posing as agents raising funds for the National Jordanian Committee for Supporting the Palestinian Uprising.

Police sources said that the six, who also been involved in cases of embezzlement, forgery and posing as policemen, had raised as much as JD 200,000 in Jordan and the Gulf states.

The police were tipped by a citizen who suspected the behaviour of one of the group, who, at the time, was trying to raise funds and issue receipts for sums collected from worshippers who were leaving a mosque in Qweimeh south east of Amman, according to police sources.

They said that when questioned the man admitted that he had collected JD 66 from the worshippers that day and that he had been in the business with five others who were immediately apprehended.

The man, identified by the police as MYF, and his group, had printed receipt books which they carried along to issue receipts for people donating for the Palestinian intifada, a task shouldered by the national committee.

He also said that a local printing press had printed for them the receipt books and that their operations were conducted in different parts of the country.

MYF also admitted that the group members had posed as journalists interviewing people being treated in hospital from wounds sustained in confrontation with the Israeli forces; others had toured Gulf states under the pretense of raising funds for the intifada and for the Palestinian students living in Jordan.

They also said that they had interviewed the students and people in refugee camps in Jordan.

According to these sources, the police are still investigating the case before referring the culprits

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Exhibition of paintings depicting the Jordanian environment by Adel Al Sharra, Mohammad Assad and Hani Khazaleh at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.
- ★ Art exhibition by Rafiq Al Lasham at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition entitled "La revolution: 200 ans apres" at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ "Anman 90" photo exhibition at Anman Municipality public library.

LECTURES

- ★ Lecture entitled "Importance of Early Teaching of Sign Language to Parents of Deaf Children" at the Royal Cultural Centre — 10:00 a.m.
- ★ Lecture, in French, entitled "La geothermie: origine et utilisation" by Tourneys and Demange at the French Cultural Centre — 6:00 p.m.

FILMS

- ★ A German video entitled "Die DDR im Umbruch" at the Goethe Institute — 8:00 p.m.
- ★ An English-subtitled German film entitled "Frühlingsphantom" at the Goethe Institute — 8:00 p.m.

TURKISH FILM WEEK

- ★ Feature film entitled "Any Other Woman" at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.

Established 1975

جordan Times جريدة عربية مستقلة تصدر بالإنجليزية من المطبوعة العربية

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

MARMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

An urgent task

JUDGING from the performance of Jordanian exporters in the first five months of this year, signs are good that in 1990 the Kingdom would register almost double its export figure for 1989. It is no wishful thinking or pipedreaming, officials assure us, pointing out that their projections of JD 700 million of exports this year are based on the figure of total exports until May — JD 300 million. Of course, it is good news and let us hope that these figures are realised and reflected in the accounts for 1990.

What is thought-provoking is the fact that there are numerous hurdles that stand in the way of a potential investor who is genuinely interested in setting up a small- or medium-scale export-oriented industry. The sheer bureaucracy and red tape involved in getting a project off the ground sometimes more than discourages a potential investor. We have been hearing about amendments to laws and added incentives to investments, but the problem is these amendments and incentives appear not to have been translated into practical action.

For all practical purposes, Jordan, which imports consumer goods worth over a billion dollars every year, offers a perfectly healthy climate for investments in small-scale industries producing consumer items. Such industries will not only be much-needed import-substituting industries, but also export-oriented if handled in the right way. One would think that it should be relatively easy for any investor with a careful eye on the market to launch an industry with no untoward haphazard procedures and discouraging prerequisites. That is not to say that procedures and prerequisites should be abandoned altogether, leading to unhealthy competition and sub-standard quality products in the local market; regulations should be there, but the superceding factor should be the consideration that the Kingdom stands in need of the implementation of every means to be self-reliant if it is to wrestle successfully with its foreign debts and commitments.

The government has already taken major steps towards simplifying the bureaucracy involved in obtaining necessary permission and operational licences for industries by drafting new legislation. Now, the ball is in the court of parliament, which should waste no time in debating the law and adopting whatever action is needed for it to be implemented, including incorporating amendments if needed to further make the investment and project implementation process easier.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

AL RA'I Monday paid tribute to the Jordanian Armed Forces for its relentless efforts to defend the Arab homeland in the face of aggression. The paper said the Jordanian Armed Forces was born with the outbreak of the Great Arab Revolt earlier this century and since then it has been the source of pride for the Arab Nation because it was involved in confronting colonial powers and now continues to fend off attacks by the enemies of the Arab Nation. The Jordanian people are proud and have confidence in the Jordanian Armed Forces which continues to offer sacrifice for the Arab Nation and continues to bolster the defence of the Arab countries, the paper said. By celebrating the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day in Jordan the people here recall the huge sacrifices and the fallen martyrs since the start of the Great Arab Revolt led by the Hashemite family, the paper added. It said that in celebrating the day Jordanians pay tribute to the Armed Forces and recognise its endeavours to the nation.

NOW THAT the United States has emerged as the sole superpower in the world and since it is openly hostile to the Arabs and their legitimate rights, said a columnist in Al Ra'i, there is no alternative for the Arabs but to pay the Americans in their own coin. Bader Abdil Hqiq said frankly speaking the Arabs have to display their total hostility to the United States because it is indeed the enemy that protects Israel and constitutes the means for its survival in our land. The writer said that the Arabs can display hostility to the United States by boycotting American goods, a measure that can be taken officially or privately by all citizens. We understand Israel's hostile attitude towards the Arabs because it simply occupies their lands, but the reason behind Washington's open enmity to the Arab Nation in general and the Palestinians in particular is difficult to understand, and therefore one can counter the American position through boycotting American goods, the writer added. There is no need to open Arab homes, towns and streets for the Americans now that they are openly fighting on the side of Israel and killing all prospects for peace, he said.

SAWT AL SHAAB echoed King Hussein's warnings to the Arabs that Jordan can no longer stand the enemy onslaught and is by no means able to fend off new aggression by the Arab Nation. The paper said that with the new government in Israel bent on stifling the intifada and expanding Israel's borders through the absorption of more Jews, the Arab Nation in general and Jordan in particular are facing a new threat to their existence. The paper recalled the King's words that Israel has now succeeded in dealing a devastating blow to all peace bids and is intent on pursuing aggression in our land. It said that one cannot evade danger by concealing his head in the sand, and therefore there is urgent need for the Arabs to wake up to the realities and try to defend the Arab Order and Arab security.

THE VIEW FROM FOURTH CIRCLE

Mr. Shamir, frozen beans and the Palestine issue

WE HAVE just witnessed a series of unfortunate events which seem to be pushing the Middle East region back into a familiar cycle of emotionalism and militarism. Those events include the killing of scores of Palestinians by Israelis (working individually or through the armed forces), the American veto of the U.N. Security Council resolution calling for a fact-finding mission to Palestine, the attempted operation by Palestinian commandos in Tel Aviv, and the formation of a hardline right-wing Israeli government headed by that seasoned killer Yitzhak Shamir.

The moment is fraught with danger, perhaps even potential catastrophe. Therefore, it is particularly important today that the Arab World does not succumb to the kind of emotional rage which has often hurt us more than it has helped us in the past. Not only are the events of the region intensifying pressures which may promote short-term extremism, fanaticism and militarism on both sides. We are also dealing in a wider international psychological, emotional and political environment which has both good and bad news for the Palestinians, Arabs and Muslims.

The Arab objective should not be to strut around like roosters, only to end up acting like turkeys. Rather, this is the moment for calm and calculated analysis. We need to appreciate clearly the factors at play in the region and around the world, and develop a strategy which exploits our strong points and counters the weak ones.

The wider international context is a problem. In the Western World, particularly among the moral basketcases who comprise much of the United States Congress, the talk these days is often about the proliferation of missiles and weapons of mass destruction among Arab countries, particularly Iraq, Libya and Syria — the message being that only white folks like Americans, Israelis and South Africans are allowed to possess nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, while the rest of us dark folks are supposed to bow and scrape, shuffle a lot and ("hey, Momma, pass the watermelon...") thank the Lord that we are alive.

The spectre of anti-Semitism is hovering over Europe and North America once again. As Israel cannot provide credible legal or moral arguments to justify its continued killing, beating, deporting, and general disenfranchisement of the Palestinians, the spectre of anti-Semitism becomes an effective means of diverting international attention away from the essential injustice which Zionists, Jews, Israelis and fellow-travellers have inflicted on the Palestinians in Palestine. Instead of reaching back into the rich moral reservoir of Jewish ethics and working with other victims of discrimination to rid the world of inequity, Israel and Zionism stress the narrow perspective of self-interest. Therefore, we hear: Save the Jews. Let Soviet Jews emigrate in large numbers to Israel. Who cares what

happens to the Palestinians. Settling hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews in Palestine is the only thing that matters. Palestinian rights be damned. And the money for all this comes from Washington.

Simultaneously, the Israeli-American combine is once again trying to elevate Islam to the status of the Greatest Immediate Threat to White Folks, and Western Civilisation. With the adversarial menace of communism waning, and the PLO maintaining its peace strategy, Israel needs to generate a new bogie man, in order to maintain its self-promoted role as the protector of Western interests and the White Man's Civilisation in this part of the world.

The worst scenario is that we are heading into an inevitable war in which both sides will use weapons of mass destruction. Israel will attack Arab capitals with nuclear weapons in order to kill Arabs by the million, while the Arabs will use chemical and biological weapons to kill as many Israelis as possible. For the Jews, it will be another, largely self-inflicted holocaust — because the Jews did not respond when the Arabs held out the hand of coexistence and equal rights for all. For the Arabs, it will be the lessons of history writ large and in blood — just over 800 years after Saladin (Saladin) threw the Crusaders out of Jerusalem, the modern invaders and colonisers of Palestine once again shall have been thrown out of the land by force, with great loss of life on both sides.

This worst scenario is not very attractive, and should be avoided, if possible. But it may be getting more and more difficult to avoid what may be the logical conclusion of the Zionist experiment in intransigence and self-glorying exclusivity. If Zionists insist on perpetuating the fantasy of the Jews as God's chosen people, enjoying moral and political rights above and beyond those of the rest of humankind, then they should not be surprised if their self-aggrandizement ends up in a ball of messianic fire.

The new Israeli government headed by Yitzhak Shamir promises to crush the intifada, and putting Ariel Sharon in charge of settlements and new housing promises to bring the Palestinian-Zionist confrontation in Palestine to a head. The likelihood is that the blindered defiance of the new Israeli government will push the region to new heights of extremism and violence, which will intensify international recognition of the need to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict through achieving Palestinian rights of national self-determination.

Our most difficult challenge today is to maintain our diplomatic offensive in the face of rising Israeli extremism and intransigence. We must bring to our struggle today the physical courage, moral fortitude and political acumen of the man who stood before the tanks in Tiananmen Square, the children who were not afraid of policemen in Soweto, and the American men and women who

defied the dogs and the bullets as they marched for civil rights in the American South in the 1950s and 1960s.

If Judaism is reaching the zenith of its historical distortion and its moral disfiguration in the form of an Israeli government characterised by men who kill, we should respond to this tragedy by refusing to be swallowed up in the frenzy of Zionist intransigence, militarism and violence. Let them kill. Let us reaffirm the principles of life and justice.

Translated into diplomacy, this means that the Palestinians and the Arabs are entering perhaps the most trying period since the policy of offering coexistence to Israel was first formally articulated in 1962. Signs from North America, Europe and the rest of the world indicate that there is growing impatience with Israeli intransigence. This impatience will increase with the new government of Shamir and Co. The intifada will intensify and perhaps change its character. Israel will be more and more isolated.

The people of Israel will have to respond to these developments, making it clear once and for all whether they wish to negotiate a just and reasonable peace with the Palestinians and the other Arabs, or whether they wish to fight it out to the end. They will have to declare whether the advent of Shamir and Co. is the swansong and the last gasp of the killer mentality, or whether it is the start of a grotesque and bloody new era in Jewish history. The Arab role in this dynamic is to emphasise to the Israelis, and to Jewish people and Zionists everywhere, that Israel must make this choice. The dictates of Arab morality and the punctilio of diplomacy both require that we persevere with our peace project at this delicate moment, so that the burden of stalemate and human suffering falls squarely on Israel's shoulders. The Palestinian/Arab peace strategy is not a bag of frozen beans with an expiration date of two years from production. It is the diplomatic and moral high point of a historic struggle that spans this entire century. In the early years of the century, the Palestinians were degraded by the world. In these closing years of the century, the Palestinians are increasingly the focus of international attention, concern and activism. Mr. Shamir will make this all the more evident.

Yet, we also need to make it clear to Israel that our patience is not unlimited. The Israelis must choose between war and peace. They cannot have perpetual stalemate, and eternal subjugation of the Palestinians. In this context, the U.S.-PLO dialogue, the American veto of the U.N. resolution, and whether or not the PLO clearly denounces the attempted commando raid near Tel Aviv become less strident, less significant, and less lasting episodes. They are the noise that distracts us from the larger mission of assuring justice for all in Palestine. If morally crazed men in Israel or their politically dazed friends in Washington insist on making distracting noises, let them swallow in the consequences of their actions.

LETTERS

Different sides, same coin

To the Editor:

ON JULY 2, 1776, nearly 214 years ago, the struggling congress of a British colony voted for independence. Two days later, this same congress published the Declaration of Independence. It was written by Thomas Jefferson and addressed "to the opinions of mankind."

One of the many grievances of this new American Congress was "taxation without representation," of which one result was the famed Boston Tea Party where cargoes of tea were confiscated, destroyed, or turned back to England.

Generations of Americans have been brought up revering the heroes of the American War of Independence from Britain.

What brands one man a hero and another a terrorist? Today, those same people who once shed their noble blood for democracy have hardened their hearts to a struggle more noble and valiant than ever fought by the heroes of the American revolution. The intifada is an internal war fought by each and every Palestinian within the occupied territories. Each city, town and family has contributed to and has been struck by this impossible war. Many of the victims are children who either die, are tortured, are mutilated and are permanently disfigured either mentally, physically or both by war or no mercy.

A large percentage of Americans view Palestinians in general as "terrorists." Some at first, for a time, almost sympathetic with some of the Israeli crimes against the Palestinian civilian population, have by now become "compassion fatigued."

Meanwhile, Israeli aggression continues unabated. How ironic that the very people who are supposed to be paragons of democracy have such a blinded ONE eye towards the daily tragedy enacted against the entire Palestinian population but when a group of Palestinian guerrillas who are freedom fighters, tries to penetrate Israel from without, such as the sea raid of June 2, Americans become an Argus (the one hundred-eyed monster of Greek legend).

With the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, the Arabs at first thought that the prevailing winds were democratic and that some of the winds would shift to Israel and miraculously favour those Palestinians who have suffered so much.

Instead, the Eastern European countries have consolidated with Western European countries forming a bloc against the Arab World. At the same time, the Soviet Union permits a continual flow of Jews into the occupied territories at the expense of again the Palestinian people.

Now, the Baltic republics are hailed by Americans as a people fighting for their freedom from the Soviet Union. How much difference is there between the Baltics and the rest of the Soviet Union? Are these people truly suppressed and denied all personal and collective liberties like the Palestinians under Israeli rule?

Instead, Israel is still defined by most countries as being democratic while the Palestinians under occupation are dying for the very meaning of democracy. In practice, Israel is the most racist country in the world.

Once more the Americans used their veto at the U.N. this time regarding a dispatch of a fact-finding mission to the occupied territories. As long as the Israelis have moral support of and financial aid from the Americans, they will continue their vicious campaign to exterminate the Palestinian people. The Americans will remain Argus-eyed to those Palestinians who struggle for their revolution of freedom, forgetting that not long ago they once fought (because of considerable less oppression) for their own independence.

American and Soviet ties are becoming more cordial as seen in Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to America. The long era of the "cold war" is almost disappearing. But, are the Palestinians any better off than before? In fact, what bleak prospects do Jordan and all the Arab states face as the influx of Soviet Jews continues, enabling the Zionist dream of "greater Israel" to become in fact, a stark reality. We are finding ourselves more and more sandwiched between the Soviet Union and America, different sides of the same coin. Where now is the conscience of mankind?

Aquino poised to signal her plans

By Jeremy Clift
Reuter

MANILA — In the clearest signal so far that she may run for another term, President Corazon Aquino will announce the formation of a new political movement Tuesday, Philippine Independence Day.

Press Secretary Thomas Gomez said it was "premature" to say the 57-year-old widow was launching her own political party, and denied that it meant Aquino would stand for re-election in 1992.

But few political commentators believed him.

The common perception is that this "movement" will eventually metamorphose into a political party from which Mrs. Aquino will launch her bid for re-election in 1992, the independent Philippine daily Inquirer said in an editorial on Sunday.

The movement is designed to rekindle the broadly based support that swept Aquino to office in a 1986 "people power" revolt that ended the 20-year authoritarian rule of the late President Ferdinand Marcos.

But it could put her on a direct collision course with leaders of the present political coalition backing her government, led by her younger brother, Congressman Jose Cojuangco.

"I have nothing to say. You can not get anything from me right now," Cojuangco told reporters.

Aquino said disappointment with the existing political parties prompted Aquino to form the movement.

Four years after Aquino was catapulted to power in the popular revolt, the country of 60 million people is split by political in-fighting, threatened by Communist guerrillas, rocked by repeated rumours of another coup

attempt by army rebels and plagued by corruption.

The Aquino government is in the middle of negotiations on the future of major U.S. military bases in the country. The American bases provide thousands of Filipino families with livelihoods,

but also provide nationalists with a rallying point for their claim that the former colonial power has too much influence in their country.

Economic gains have been pared by a persistent electric power shortage and squabbles over major foreign investment projects, while at least half the country lives below the government's official poverty line.

Aquino has repeatedly denied that she will stand for a fresh term in 1992, describing herself as a transition president whose task was to restore democracy after the Marcos dictatorship and put the economy back on track.

If she stood again, she would be the front runner among a host of possible candidates, who could include her estranged cousin, wealthy industrialist and former Marcos associate Eduardo Cojuangco.

The new movement will be known by the Filipino name "Katipunan" or union, which has strong nationalistic echoes back to the fight against Spanish colonial rule at the end of the last century.

Suggestions that Aquino may seek re-election, even if untrue, are likely to fuel resentment among reformist groups in the armed forces who see the former housewife as a weak leader and want her removed.

Aquino has survived six coup attempts by right-wing rebels within the military in the past four years. The armed forces have been on full alert because of widespread rumours of a possible new putsch this month.

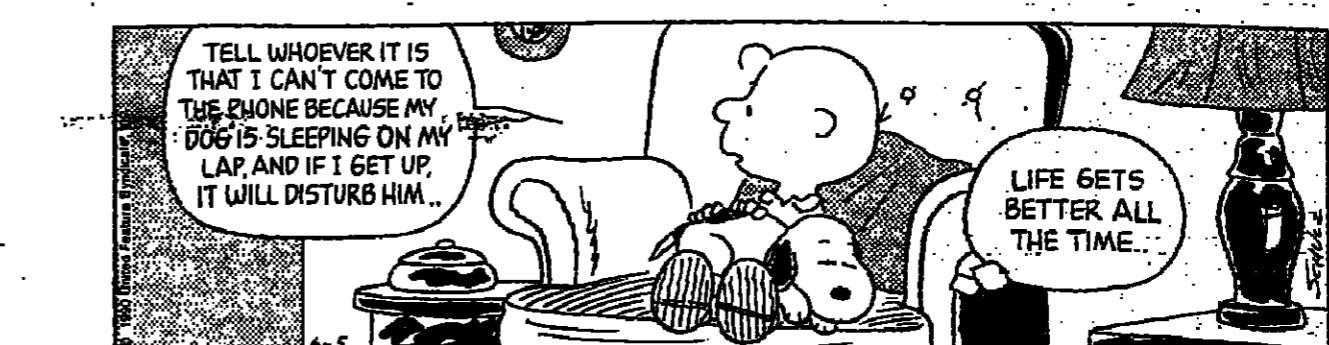
Mutt'n'Jeff



Andy Capp



Peanuts



AFP, in the eyes of its new chairman: Independent, balanced and diversified

By Miriam M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Hard work and dedication pays off. Not always. But for one dedicated hard working journalist, 33 years of reporting paid off last January when he was appointed chairman of the board and general manager, or PDG as the French call it, of the organisation to which he had dedicated the better part of his life.

The man chasing the news is veteran journalist Claude Moisy, the organisation, the offspring of the world's oldest international news agency, Agence France Press, otherwise known simply as AFP.

After a disagreement between AFP board members, as to who would be the next PDG came to a head, Moisy was nominated and elected. For the second time in its long history a journalist, not a bureaucrat was put at the helm of AFP.

Last week, Moisy chaired an annual meeting of regional directors of AFP offices in the Middle Eastern region. Despite his busy schedule, he found time to talk with the Jordan Times on his experiences and agency's work.

Moisy seems well aware that there are disgruntled parties in the developing world who feel they are not getting their "fair share" of coverage in the international media."

By definition the lack of coverage would be due to the failure of the big three international news agencies, (Reuters, Associated Press and AFP), in covering issues on the "periphery of hot spots for the Western hemisphere." But the coverage allotted to issues in the developing world by AFP, Moisy feels, has been balanced in terms of actual coverage given. "AFP tailors its various news services to the different areas in the world it caters to," he says.

Moisy, who spent 10 years between North and South America after having worked for AFP in North Africa, Asia and London among other places, is very sensitive to the issue of "which countries or areas get more coverage" in the news.

"AFP is not geared to publication in French newspapers alone. We are an international agency and as such it is our responsibility to cover news as and where it happens," he maintains.

When it was created in 1835. The agency, a private enterprise, was considered "the" French news agency up until the end of World War II.

After the war Haves was nationalised by the French government after having been accused of cooperating with the pro-Nazi Vichy government. As it began its operation as a nationalised news agency, it went under the name of Agence France Press, the name it carries to date.

"There is as much cooperation as competition with national news agencies. We attempt to give assistance wherever possible and in that sense we are doing our best to explore new possibilities of cooperation," Moisy says.

There is much more news trading going on than meets the eye."

In areas where AFP has local language distribution, news trading is more frequent than elsewhere and thus cooperation is naturally stronger.

AFP provides technical help to many of the world's national news agencies and according to Moisy trains people as well.

"Our service covers almost every country. Through regional, if not country, offices, the AFP service is distributed in 6 languages: French, English, Spanish, German, Arabic and Portuguese."

"The various services are tailored to the different areas," explains Moisy. "It's a matter of catering to clients in different geographical locations which have different local, regional and international priorities."

According to the AFP chairman, the autonomous status of his organisation has allowed the agency to be relatively free of the pressures that national news agencies have to operate under.

"As an autonomous international news agency we are free to report world events as they are. After all a responsible news service cannot cheat in dealing with world events."

The independence of the AFP did not always exist and was earned after hard lessons in relatively unbiased reporting were learned.

Haves was the name of the original French news agency

when it was created in 1835. The agency, a private enterprise, was considered "the" French news agency up until the end of World War II.

One of the main topics of concern to Moisy and all newspaper men in the 1990's is the visual media threat to what is known as the printed media.

On the agenda of all the local and regional meetings held by members of AFP staff, whether the participants are those working for one of the nine AFP Middle East offices or elsewhere, is the costly adaptation of the newspaper industry as the twenty-first century draws closer to us.

"Our international photo service, which we launched five years ago, is doing very well, but there are other aspects which deal with the ever increasing visual aspect of the news to which we must pay attention," Moisy says.

"There is no doubt about it, the electronic-visual media have reduced the growth of the printed media almost everywhere. I believe that in the long run the printed media will eventually diminish in importance," Moisy says, half heartedly, that one of the few exceptions may be Germany.

While he admits that AFP has toyed with the concept of diversifying its outlets for news through visual news coverage, he says the time has not yet come to make the enormous investment it would take to do that.

"We are investing in some visual news techniques. First it was the photo service. Now it is graphic designs, which are increasingly used to tell a story. Soon we will have a graphic design service available to our Arabic language service," Moisy says.

Will any new offices be set up in the Middle East any time in the near future? "Not for now," and although the Middle East is "on" the periphery of the Western hemisphere at the moment AFP, like so many other world organisations, is busy opening new offices in Moscow, Berlin, Bucharest and Budapest.

Meanwhile, news around the world continues to happen and Moisy boards yet another plane because even as a PDG he must continue to make sure that his news agency is there to report events as they happen.

Acupuncture is their last hope

By Servet Yildirim
Reuters

ANKARA — Fifteen men and women await their turns, listening to high-pitched Chinese music in a large room adorned with Far Eastern decorations.

Engineer, Ozcan Ozkoceli, 29, draws hungrily on a cigarette he hopes will be his last. "I've been smoking for 12 years," he says. "I've tried to quit many times but the results were frustrating."

"Acupuncture seems to be the final hope."

The ancient Chinese therapy of sticking fine needles at certain points of the body has gained popularity in Turkey in the last decade.

Some 2,000 doctors now practice acupuncture, mainly on patients who hope to lose weight or quit smoking. The cost has so far restricted its appeal to a well-to-do minority seeking an alternative to Western medicine.

Only 10 of the doctors, however, have specialist degrees in acupuncture and more than 100 people with no medical qualifications at all are practicing the technique, medical sources said.

Some advocates claim acupuncture may be used to treat almost any ailment. Critics dismiss it as, at best, no better than Western medicine.

Along with Prague, Czechoslovakia, and Lyon, France, the city is reputedly a centre of "white magic," a positive force. Turin is also said to join London and San Francisco as a stronghold of "black magic," which is considered harmful or diabolic.

"Turin has always been a place of great spiritual and magical ferment," says Giuditta Dembich, a journalist and author of the book "Turin: Città Magica" (Turin: Magic City). "It has some of the qualities of places like Mecca, Jerusalem and Lourdes."

The city first attracted widespread notoriety as devil's playground four years ago when Turin's archbishop at the time, Cardinal Anastasio Ballestro, appointed six official exorcists.

Exorcism, the process of casting out demons, is an accepted practice in the Roman Catholic church. Pope John Paul II has frequently stated that the devil is a pervasive reality in today's world.

The naming of the six exorcists in Turin followed a directive from Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, prefect of the Vatican's congregation for the doctrine of the faith, for churches to exercise greater control over exorcisms.

"Acupuncture is simply the self-renewal of the human body. It resets the disrupted energy balance of the body which is the main cause for illnesses.

"Our bodies have more than 12,000 sensitive points. The only thing acupuncture does is to arouse them with pins and direct the body to repair the malfunctioning part," Sezen said.

But Professor Cankut Tolunay of Ankara University's medical school said that "acupuncture has been exaggerated in Turkey. It has a scientific basis but it is only a treatment method. Its pain-relieving aspect has been proved but it is not superior to modern medicine."

A satisfied patient, Murat Canbolat, said that "thanks to acupuncture, I lost 37 kilograms in two months. Now when I get sick, I prefer to go to an acupuncture doctor."

Another patient, Hidayet Kaya, said: "I have had acupuncture to give up smoking. But I think it only had a psychological effect on me, not a physical one."

"I haven't smoked for 12 days but I still miss cigarettes," he said, fidgeting with his key ring.

An hour-long acupuncture session to stop smoking costs 165,000 lira (\$65) in Turkey where the minimum monthly wage is about 225,000 lira (\$89). A visit to the family doctor costs 60,000 lira (\$23).

Vatican vs demons

A battle of faith in Turin

By Stephen R. Wilson
Associated Press

of official exorcists. Two events in 1988 further contributed to the city's satanic followers.

First, the Pope spoke of the devil during a visit to Turin, saying: "from the history of salvation, we know that where there are saints there is also another person who presents himself not by his name but the name of others. He is called the prince of this world, the demon."

Then, a month later, Turin hosted a weeklong conference on demonology that bitterly divided local politicians, churchmen and academics.

Church officials deny Turin has a greater problem with the devil than any other cities, pointing out that Milan tops Italy with eight exorcists of its own. Milan has a population of 1.5 million, compared with Turin's 1 million.

Turin's devil worshipers have sometimes left behind signs of their activities.

Last year, for example, a satanic cult was blamed for desecrating an ancient church in the suburb of Pianezza, plundering the tombs of clerics buried there centuries ago and using the bones for some macabre ritual.

The bones were found scattered around the church and some tombstones were crushed. Marianini says several young girls found murdered in the countryside south of Turin in recent years have born signs of ritual sacrifice. "The girls were killed by sword or dagger, their money and jewelry were untouched and there was no sexual assault," he says.

Marianini says he's seen basement temples used for black masses. They are equipped with a black marble altar, an upside-down crucifix, black candles and wooden balls "which said to contain pieces of human hearts."

"There are more than 100 of these types of agencies in Turin," Ruata says. "They charge \$400 as the initial fee for removing a spell. It's a huge form of trickery."

Ruata says he is approached every day by people who believe they are possessed by the demon. Virtually all, he says, are people with psychological problems or superstitions.

Actual demonic possession occurs in "perhaps 2 or 3 percent" of the cases, Ruata says. He says he has personally performed only one real exorcism.

"Real diabolical possession involves a great aversion for the saint," he says. "The possessed will spew out terrifying curses and speak foreign languages which they never learned. Sometimes levitation occurs. They rise up, then fall back like a sack of potatoes. It's horrible. Then the phenomenon goes away and they don't remember anything."

While there are people in Turin who turn the church to combat demons, there are others who pay devotion to satan in secret, ritualistic ceremonies.

Ruata says devil worshipers have robbed churches of hosts, the bread consecrated for the eucharist, and other objects for use in "black masses."

Gianluigi Marianini, a Turin television personality, political fi-

gure and demonologist, claims the city has 40,000 satanic followers.

"The ones I've known are everyday people," says Marianini, 71, stroking his white goatee. "They don't give any outward sign of anything. They just have this dark corner of their lives. They are usually people who are frustrated with their lives and choose this parallel religion out of disillusionment."

Dembich, the author, disputes the 40,000 figure.

"It's already hard enough to find 40,000 perfect christians," she writes. "The real satanists in this city can be counted on one hand."

Turin's devil worshipers have sometimes left behind signs of their activities.

Last year, for example, a satanic cult was blamed for desecrating an ancient church in the suburb of Pianezza, plundering the tombs of clerics buried there centuries ago and using the bones for some macabre ritual.

The bones were found scattered around the church and some tombstones were crushed.

Marianini says several young girls found murdered in the countryside south of Turin in recent years have born signs of ritual sacrifice. "The girls were killed by sword or dagger, their money and jewelry were untouched and there was no sexual assault," he says.

Marianini says he's seen basement temples used for black masses. They are equipped with a black marble altar, an upside-down crucifix, black candles and wooden balls "which said to contain pieces of human hearts," he says.

During black masses, according to eyewitness accounts, participants at times show up hooded and the ritual sometimes ends in sexual orgies.

An example of the undeserved attention given the devil occurred in 1988 when the murders of a young Turin couple were blamed on a satanic ritual, drawing such lurid headlines in the normally staid local newspaper, La Stampa, as "fear of the devil killed them."

Last month, a court put an end to the hysteria, ruling they were victims of a cocaine ring. "The devil acquitted," said La Stampa.

The Rev. John Navone, an American theologian at the Pontifical Georgian University in Rome, believes satanism is no more prevalent in Turin or Italy than in other modern, industrial societies.

"What about Los Angeles or Miami or Seattle?" he asks. "I think there is probably more satanism in the United States than Italy."

PLO condemns attacks on civilians

(Continued from page 1)

from condemning it. He also pointed out that Abu Abbas was elected to the PLO Executive Committee by the Palestine National Council (PNC) and therefore only the PNC had the power to remove him from the ruling body.

Informal sources in Baghdad and Cairo quoted by the Associated Press said the PLO had issued the statement in a bid to mollify the U.S. and continue the dialogue. But the sources said the statement was unlikely to satisfy the Americans.

U.S. President George Bush

said last week that he was considering calling off the dialogue after Arafat failed to condemn the attack near Tel Aviv.

Swedish involvement in efforts to avoid a break in the dialogue was reported from Baghdad, where a special envoy of Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Anderson met with Arafat three times this week.

The envoy, Mathias Mossberg, arrived in the Iraqi capital at the weekend and delivered a message from Anderson to the PLO chairman. Andersson helped initiate the U.S.-PLO dialogue in December 1988.

The PLO executive committee, which held a two-day meeting in

Fiction erases memories of reality in Thailand

By Dennis D. Gray
The Associated Press

have been writing the producers, pleading for a change to the tragic ending. Others have proposed marriage to the show's stars.

The series is based on still enormously popular novel written by Vimol Siripaporn in the late 1960s. It tells of a Japanese officer who falls in love with a Thai woman and her Scottish father puts in a soulful performance.

Many Thais say the hero of the series is an effective antidote to the hard-edged "Ugly Japanese" image in Thailand, where the Japanese are resented by many for their aggressive business dealing and alleged attempts to gain an economic stranglehold on the country.

One Thai who has criticised aspects of Japanese behaviour is Mechai Viravaidya, a leading development expert and former actor who portrayed Kobori in the first adaptation in 1969.

"This is very, very good public relations for the Japanese. But if

you look at Kobori's character, this type of Japanese has yet to be born," Mechai said in an interview. "With Kobori's notions about the heart being more important than flag and country, he would have been put in jail — or at least given a low-ranking job in a Japanese corporation."

Some within the large Japanese community here agree that "Khu Kam" is the best pro-Japanese propaganda to come along in years. But local news papers and magazines have reported that a segment of that community is critical, noting a Kobori type did not exist in the Imperial Army. Some reportedly have taken offence at a scene in which Kobori releases an American prisoner of war and at depictions of Japanese soldiers as lax and rude.

Another patient, Hidayet Kaya, said: "I have had acupuncture to give up smoking. But I think it only had a psychological effect on me, not a physical one."

"I haven't smoked for 12 days but I still miss cigarettes," he said, fidgeting with his key ring.

An hour-long acupuncture session to stop smoking costs 165,000 lira (\$65) in Turkey where the minimum monthly wage is about 225,000 lira (\$89).

A visit to the family doctor costs 60,000 lira (\$23).

JORDAN MARKET PLACE

THE PROFESSIONALS ALWAYS CHOOSE THE RELIABLE

PACKING, AIR FREIGHT
FORWARDING, DOOR-TO-DOOR
SERVICES AND
DELIVERIES, CUSTOMS
CLEARANCE, TICKETS
AND RESERVATIONS

AMIN KAWAR & SONS

TEL: 604678 604696
P.O. BOX 7806
AMMAN

RESTAURANT CHINA

Economy

OPEC's May output not much changed from April

NICOSIA (R) — Crude oil output by the 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) stood at 23.68 million barrels per day (bpd) in May, not much changed from 23.98 million in April, the oil industry newsletter Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) estimated.

OPEC had agreed last month to cut output by almost 1.5 million barrels from April levels in May-June period to help sagging oil prices recover.

The newsletter also said Saudi Arabia was still committed to OPEC's Geneva accord to keep output within its quota despite sharp price cuts programmed for July.

The cuts were seen by the market operators as a sign that Saudi Arabia was planning to sell more oil and had caused spot oil market prices to ease last week.

"MEES is authoritatively informed that Saudi Arabia remains committed to its pledge to keep production within quota limits," the Nicosia-based oil industry newsletter said.

It said the general motive behind Saudi Arabia's price cuts for July was to position the pricing in a competitive range, so as to ensure no further erosion of their market share below their quota level.

OPEC's crude output ceiling for the first half of 1990 is 22,086 million bpd but excessive production by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has pushed prices down around \$6 per barrel since January.

MEES said Saudi Arabia's deliveries of crude sank in May to

5.25 million bpd including its share of the neutral zone, below its 5.38 million OPEC quota and below 5.85 million bpd estimated in April, as its customers over-reacted when the kingdom asked them to cut lifting voluntarily in May-June period.

The Nicosia-based oil industry newsletter estimated Kuwait's output including its share of the neutral zone in May at 1.9 million bpd, unchanged from April.

"However, MEES is assured by top Kuwaiti officials that, despite May time lag on its production cut, average Kuwaiti output in June will probably be within the 1.5 million bpd quota level," the newsletter said.

At OPEC's Geneva meeting last month, Kuwait had pledged to lower its output to its 1.5 million bpd quota level.

MEES also said Abu Dhabi, the biggest oil producer in the UAE, has lowered output in May by 50,000 bpd to 1.62 million bpd from 1.67 million April and a further 100,000 bpd reduction is programmed for June.

Allowing 420,000 bpd for Dubai, MEES put the total (UAE) output at 2.050 million bpd in May, down from 2.1 million in April. It had pledged to cut 200,000 bpd of its crude output in May-June period to 1.9 million bpd.

MEES estimated Iran's output at 3.43 million bpd, higher than its 3.14 million bpd OPEC quota and 3.01 million estimated for April.

The newsletter put Iraq at 3.15 million bpd, almost at its 3.14 million quota level, but higher than the 3.05 million April estimate.

Future shock

Low oil prices will prompt increasing demand and decreasing production and lead to a sharp rise in oil prices in the future, Iranian Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh said Monday.

The current price level is therefore not the optimum level it should be to maintain supply and demand balance," he told on oil and money conference here.

"A logical and fair base price must be worked out for oil and that price should be adjusted on the basis of yearly or even short-term inflation and currency fluctuations," he said.

Oil prices fell a dollar last week mainly due to reports of continued high OPEC production.

Middle East crudes are trading at around \$14 a barrel, some \$4 below OPEC's target.

Aqazadeh said a gradual price increase would slow down the acceleration in demand and encourage producers to invest in improving the condition of their oil reserves, launching new exploration efforts and turning semi-proven reserves into fully proven ones.

"In that case, the industrialised world would be able to rest assured that its future energy needs can be met in time," he said.

"If we want to avoid a (oil price) shock after 1995, at least the consumers should have dialogue with these countries."

"We have left behind a turbulent decade in international oil markets and should concentrate our efforts identifying factors capable of maintaining oil market stability in the 1990s," Aqazadeh said.

"Energy demand will increase from 105 million barrels per day (bpd) oil equivalent now, to 114-



Gholamreza Aqazadeh

166 million in 1995 and 124-126 million in 2000. Although oil's share of energy demand will fall during that time, demand for oil will rise in absolute terms," he said.

Increasing production from OPEC member countries will be countered by decreasing production from other areas, "forcing the market towards shortage," Aqazadeh said.

Aqazadeh said 60 per cent of the world's proven oil reserves were in five Middle East countries — Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

"And these are the only ones which can meet increased demand in the future," he said.

"If we want to avoid a (oil price) shock after 1995, at least the consumers should have dialogue with these countries."

"We have left behind a turbulent decade in international oil markets and should concentrate our efforts identifying factors capable of maintaining oil market stability in the 1990s," Aqazadeh said.

"Energy demand will increase from 105 million barrels per day (bpd) oil equivalent now, to 114-

Saudi Arabia looks for joint ventures in Asia

SINGAPORE (R) — Saudi Arabia is looking at possible joint ventures in the dynamic growth markets of the Asia-Pacific countries, a Saudi oil executive said Monday.

Hussein Limjawi, president and chief executive officer of Saudi Arabian Marketing and Refining Company (SAMAREC), told an oil and money conference here:

"SAMAREC is already evaluating some preliminary ventures in storage and distribution facilities in the Asia-Pacific."

"We are also seeking to establish long-term relationships with major end-users such as petrochemical companies, bunker suppliers, utilities and refineries," he said.

Asia-Pacific countries are expected to remain the focus of oil demand growth into the 1990s, with growth rates of about 3.5 per cent per year for Japan and five per cent for the remaining countries expected over the next 10 years, Limjawi said.

"The result will be that the incremental regional product demand over the next 10 years will be about 90 per cent light products and middle distillates," he said.

Rising demand for the lighter end of the barrel will worsen the situation of future tight refining capacity in the Asia-Pacific region.

"New conversion capacity will be required to avoid product imbalances," Limjawi said.

"This is because existing capacity within the region is operating at high rates of utilisation, and incremental crude supply is likely to be heavier with a higher sulphur content than the current regional average," he said.

Perceptions of rapid growth in oil consumption are leading to many new proposals for refinery expansions in the Asia-Pacific region, he said.

"If all the planned and proposed additions are completed, crude distillation capacity in the region will increase by some two million barrels per day (bpd) over the next 10 years," Limjawi said.

"However, regional demand is projected to rise by about five million bpd during the same period," he said. "Even assuming improved utilisation of existing

capacity, products imports from outside the region will have to increase."

The Middle East refiners will have a significant role to play in meeting global incremental demand, particularly in supplying Asia-Pacific markets, he said.

The regional trend toward the lighter barrel will continue, Limjawi said. Demand for light and middle distillate products is expected to increase by three to five per cent per year, while fuel oil demand is expected to grow at only one or two per cent.

"The result will be that the incremental regional product demand over the next 10 years will be about 90 per cent light products and middle distillates," he said.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Consider well how to ease tensions at your residence and build a greater accord there with members of your own household.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) You have some temptation to tell off a routine silly who is not doing as you wish but have patience and by tonight it has worked itself out.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 21) You want to commit yourself to more that you can afford or

make new allies.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Your intuition is giving you a bad steer and if you follow a powerful hunch today you can have a pack of trouble; but tonight make your vision clear.

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1990

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY JUNE 12, 1990
By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Confusing and perplexing aspects this evening on President Bush's birthday can best be handled by tact and diplomacy and by maintaining an attitude of charm and patience.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Wait until evening before you attempt to contact, see or be with companions you enjoy for much strain could develop but tonight all wells.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Consider well the conditions that upset you during the day, approach them from an objective angle and solve; then tonight you can enjoy yourself.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) You are very much annoyed by a friend over some personal matter but you are being tested by the planet so zip the lip.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) This is your time to be most careful whatever you do in the public eye as most everyone is looking for something to downgrade contacts.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) You are bursting to get off to some new appeals and it is exactly the day not to do so but finish dull tasks; but tonight make new allies.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Your intuition is giving you a bad steer and if you follow a powerful hunch today you can have a pack of trouble; but tonight make your vision clear.

THE Daily Crossword



AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Sunday, June 10, 1990
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	Japanese yen (for 100)	117.3	116.0
U.S. dollar	670.0	674.0	Deutsche guilder	351.0	333.1	435.4
Pound Sterling	1227.4	1314.2	Swiss franc	109.3	110.0	438.0
Deutschmark	394.8	397.2	Italian lira (for 100)	53.7	54.0	124.0
Swiss franc	462.4	465.2	Belgian franc (for 10)	192.0	193.0	222.0

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

One Sterling	1.6810/20	U.S. dollar	Canadian dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1670/80	Deutschmarks	Dutch guilders
	1.6950/55	Swiss francs	Belgian francs
	1.9080/90	French francs	Italian lire
	1.4425/35	Japanese yen	Swedish crowns
	34.83/88	Norwegian crowns	Danish crowns
	5.7130/80		U.S. dollars
	1247/1248		
	154.22/23		
	6.1255/1305		
	6.5095/5145		
	6.4585/4635		
One ounce of gold	354.50/355.00		

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

By Reuters

TOKYO — Stocks closed sharply lower as a weaker yen undercut the benchmark average's 10-week climb from lows it charted in early April. The Nikkei tumbled 453.11 to 32,540.18.

SYDNEY — The market ended weaker but off its lows after arbitrageurs took advantage of discounted leading stocks in the afternoon. The All Ordinaries Index fell 5.1 to 1,504.1.

HONG KONG — Stocks ended lower following sharp losses in New York Friday and in Tokyo on Monday. The Hang Seng Index fell 19.34 to 3,154.9.

SINGAPORE — The market closed with widespread falls on renewed stoploss selling and profit-taking in quiet trading. The Straits Times Industrial Index fell 11.18 to 1,556.89.

BOMBAY — Shares got off to a cautious start for the two-week new account and closed mixed in alternate bouts of heavy buying and selling. The Bombay Stock Exchange index rose 4.75 to 794.78.

FRANKFURT — Shares closed above their lows of the day in very thin trading. Early losses failed to break significant support around the 1,800 level on the DAX index. It closed at 1,809.66, down 12.57.

ZURICH — Shares closed lower in quiet trading, in line with other European markets. Dealers said slightly higher Swiss interest rates weighed on the market. The All-Share SPI Index fell 9.9 to 1,171.4.

PARIS — Prices ended down but off their lows in very slow trading. The CAC-40 index fell 19.03 to 2,002.38.

LONDON — Shares were broadly weaker towards the close but recovered from the day's lows after Wall Street opened firmer than expected. At 1447 GMT the FTSE index was down 14.7 at 2,351.9.

NEW YORK — Aided by futures-related buying, stocks turned higher in morning trading, with blue chips strong. The Dow was up 18 at 2,880.

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"One thing is certain — if we ever have a son, I won't name him BILL!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form your ordinary words.

LOVEC

DUFAR

MAIRDY

SAYQUE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

HURRY WITH

BASEBALL STANDINGS

NEW YORK (R) — Following are the results of major league baseball games played Sunday.

American League

Cleveland Indians	4	Boston Red Sox	0
Oakland Athletics	3	Kansas City Royals	2
New York Yankees	5	Baltimore Orioles	2
Detroit Tigers	4	Seattle Mariners	3
Chicago White Sox	5	Minnesota Twins	3
Toronto Blue Jays	13	Milwaukee Brewers	5
Texas Rangers	2	California Angels	1

National League

New York Nets	8	Pittsburgh Pirates	3
Chicago Cubs	7	Philadelphia Phillies	3
San Francisco Giants	9	Atlanta Braves	3
St. Louis Cardinals	5	Montreal Expos	3
Houston Astros	4	Cincinnati Reds	2
San Diego Padres	2	Los Angeles Dodgers	1 (10)

American League Eastern Division

	Won	Lost	Winning percentage	Games back
Boston Red Sox	24	56	—	—
Toronto Blue Jays	31	26	.552	½
Baltimore Orioles	32	29	.491	4
Milwaukee Brewers	28	28	.481	4½
Detroit Tigers	26	32	.458	6
Cleveland Indians	27	30	.444	6½
New York Yankees	24	35	.352	11½

Western Division

	Won	Lost	Winning percentage	Games back
Oakland Athletics	17	69	—	—
Chicago White Sox	38	19	.642	3
Minnesota Twins	34	26	.536	8½
California Angels	30	29	.500	10½
Seattle Mariners	29	31	.475	12
Texas Rangers	28	33	.421	15
Kansas City Royals	24	33	.400	16

National League Eastern Division

	Won	Lost	Winning percentage	Games back
Pittsburgh Pirates	22	60	—	—
Montreal Expos	34	25	.554	3
Philadelphia Phillies	31	26	.519	5
New York Mets	28	27	.491	6½
St. Louis Cardinals	26	32	.439	9½
Chicago Cubs	25	32	.439	9½

Western Division

	Won	Lost	Winning percentage	Games back
Cincinnati Reds	18	65	—	—
San Diego Padres	34	25	.545	3½
Los Angeles Dodgers	30	29	.491	8½
San Francisco Giants	28	30	.474	9½
Houston Astros	27	34	.404	13½
Atlanta Braves	23	32	.396	13½

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANIAH HIRSCH
©1990 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠K762 ♠A3 ♠QJ95 ♠J72 The bidding has proceeded: ♠K652 ♠J63 ♠Q8 ♠1853 North East South West 1 ♠ Dbl ? What action do you take? 1 ♠ Dbl ? What action do you take? Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠K762 ♠A3 ♠QJ95 ♠K102 The bidding has proceeded: ♠K652 ♠J63 ♠K83 ♠732 North East South West 1 ♠ Dbl ? What action do you take? Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠K762 ♠A3 ♠QJ95 ♠Q72 The bidding has proceeded: ♠K652 ♠J63 ♠Q85 ♠Q95 North East South West 1 ♠ Dbl ? What action do you take? Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠K762 ♠A3 ♠QJ95 ♠Q72 The bidding has proceeded: ♠K652 ♠J63 ♠Q85 ♠Q95 North East South West 1 ♠ Dbl ? What action do you take?

He wears the number 10 shirt

Dutch fear Egyptian surprise

PALERMO (R) — The Netherlands open their World Cup campaign against outsiders Egypt Tuesday confident of victory but averse to the dangers of taking their opponents too lightly.

The European champions are expected to cruise past the Egyptians but Dutch coach Leo Eenhoek is determined to avoid complacency among his players and is using Cameroon's shock win over Argentina to reinforce his message.

"We talk of smaller soccer countries but these are just countries we have less contact with. All World Cup nations have learnt to defend and are well prepared physically," Eenhoek said.

"You can't say a match is easy before you've actually played it," he added.

Eenhoek has confidence in a team featuring outstanding players such as Frank Rijkaard and Marco Van Basten, which many believe can lift the cap now that captain Ruud Gullit has returned after a serious knee injury.

Egypt's strength is a defence which conceded just two goals in eight qualifying matches, with goalkeeper Ahmad Shabair highly-rated. Scoring goals has proved more of a problem, with

Egypt finding the target just seven times in their 12 war-up games.

But Al Gohari promised his team would not sit back and try to frustrate the Dutch with a blanket defence.

"We hope to get the balance right between defence and attack and play good football," he said.

His only injury worry is striker Hossam Hassan, whose twin brother Ibrahim plays right-back. Hassan was withdrawn from training Saturday with a leg strain but says he will be fit.

The Dutch have selection problems in midfield where Erwin Koeman is struggling for fitness after a knee operation and Jan Wouters and Gerald Vanenburg both have ankle strains, with Wouters looking the more doubtful of the two.

Richard Witschge will come in if Koeman is declared unfit while Vanenburg will probably return to partner Gullit and Rijkaard in a four-man midfield if he recovers and Wouters is ruled out.

S Korea considers Belgium easiest prey

VERONA (R) — Underdogs South Korea need a win against Belgium Tuesday to have any realistic chance of qualifying in a group rated the toughest in the World Cup first round.

"If we want to go through, we have to win at least one match — the one against Belgium," South Korea's coach Lee Hoe-Tak said. Belgium will be thinking the same of South Korea.

Lee said he was aiming for a draw in one of the two other first-round Group E matches against Uruguay and Spain. That should be enough to take the Asians to the second round for the first time in three World Cup attempts.

"They (South Korea) are difficult opponents. In fact, there are no easy opponents any more," Thy said.

Thy, who also led Belgium during their 1982 and 1986 campaigns, still has to solve the problem of his central defence. He has tried out several combinations in three friendly matches over the past two weeks but has yet to find the best solution.

Lee said he had the most respect for Spain whom he described as semifinal candidates, but he knew Belgium would not be a walkover.

His hope was that Belgium would run true to form, rising to

the occasion when forced into the role of underdogs but faltering against weaker opponents.

Belgium's national coach Guy Thy will not be complacent against South Korea.

Four years ago, the Koreans went out in the first round after a heroic battle against Italy which they lost 3-2. This time they romped through the qualifying round with an impressive 30-1.

Lee said he was also aiming for a draw in one of the two other first-round Group E matches against Uruguay and Spain. That should be enough to take the Asians to the second round for the first time in three World Cup attempts.

"They (South Korea) are difficult opponents. In fact, there are no easy opponents any more," Thy said.

Thy, who also led Belgium during their 1982 and 1986 campaigns, still has to solve the problem of his central defence. He has tried out several combinations in three friendly matches over the past two weeks but has yet to find the best solution.

Lee said he had the most respect for Spain whom he described as semifinal candidates, but he knew Belgium would not be a walkover.

His hope was that Belgium would run true to form, rising to

the occasion when forced into the role of underdogs but faltering against weaker opponents.

Belgium's national coach Guy Thy will not be complacent against South Korea.

Four years ago, the Koreans went out in the first round after a heroic battle against Italy which they lost 3-2. This time they romped through the qualifying round with an impressive 30-1.

Lee said he was also aiming for a draw in one of the two other first-round Group E matches against Uruguay and Spain. That should be enough to take the Asians to the second round for the first time in three World Cup attempts.

"They (South Korea) are difficult opponents. In fact, there are no easy opponents any more," Thy said.

Thy, who also led Belgium during their 1982 and 1986 campaigns, still has to solve the problem of his central defence. He has tried out several combinations in three friendly matches over the past two weeks but has yet to find the best solution.

Lee said he had the most respect for Spain whom he described as semifinal candidates, but he knew Belgium would not be a walkover.

His hope was that Belgium would run true to form, rising to

the occasion when forced into the role of underdogs but faltering against weaker opponents.

Belgium's national coach Guy Thy will not be complacent against South Korea.

Four years ago, the Koreans went out in the first round after a heroic battle against Italy which they lost 3-2. This time they romped through the qualifying round with an impressive 30-1.

Lee said he was also aiming for a draw in one of the two other first-round Group E matches against Uruguay and Spain. That should be enough to take the Asians to the second round for the first time in three World Cup attempts.

"They (South Korea) are difficult opponents. In fact, there are no easy opponents any more," Thy said.

Thy, who also led Belgium during their 1982 and 1986 campaigns, still has to solve the problem of his central defence. He has tried out several combinations in three friendly matches over the past two weeks but has yet to find the best solution.

Lee said he had the most respect for Spain whom he described as semifinal candidates, but he knew Belgium would not be a walkover.

His hope was that Belgium would run true to form, rising to

Costa Rica stuns Scotland

GENOA, Italy (AP) — Costa Rica celebrated its World Cup debut Monday with a stunning 1-0 victory over Scotland in a Group C match.

Forward Juan Cayasso scored the only goal of the game in the 49th minute, beating goalkeeper Jim Leighton from close range after a clever backheel by teammate Claudio Jara.

Scotland attacked furiously after the goal, but was unable to beat the inspired goalkeeper of Costa Rica.

In the second half, Conejo made a series of diving saves.

The defeat continued Scotland's poor record in the World Cup. The Scots had had a succession of talented players but never made it past the first round in six previous appearances.

Scotland and Costa Rica are

grouped with three-time champions Brazil and Sweden in group C of the 24-nation tournament. Brazil defeated the Swedes 2-1 in Turin on Sunday night.

The first half saw play concentrated almost exclusively in midfield as Scotland struggled to find a way past the packed Costa Rican defence.

Juan Cayasso sent a screaming drive just wide of goal in the seventh minute, but that was the only clear chance Costa Rica created.

At the other end, the Scots had three chances but were off target.

First, busy midfielder Roy Aitken sent a long-range shot over the crossbar.

"They played as well as they were capable and some of our players didn't," he noted.

Bora Milutinovic, Costa Rica's Yugoslav coach, said he was "immediately satisfied."

